Medical.

DR. J. C. YOUNG,

Medical and Surgical

INSTITUTE.

CONSULTATION, IN ALL CASES, FREE.

CURES GUARANTEED, OR NO PAY REQUIRED.

IN ALL CASES WHERE CONFIDENCE IS REQUIRED THE UTMOST SECRESY MAINTAINED.

The above rules, established by Dr. J. C. Young in 1850, which have done so much to raise the reputation of this Institute, are still adhered to, affording those in need of Medical aid, the certainty of relief at the first and confidence. There is nothing of so great importance to the sick as to know where to find a physician whose skill and humanity are the surest guarantees of proper and judicious treatment. The Doctor would respectfully call the attention of those of both sexes who are suffering or in doubt, to the unparalleled success that has attended the career of the Institute for the seventeen years of its existence.

It is unnecessary in this connection to enumerate all the complaints treated at the Institute, but the Doctor feels it his duty to call especial attention to that terrible scourge, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, that is sapping with its insidious nature the very life of its victims; to the treatment and cure of which the Institute has attained so enviable a reputation.

READ! READ!

...ures that by dwelling upon so unin...ting a sub... of so...ly vigor this ... the hope of the ...ple of life, ... many cases ... to point out to those who ... be ... into ... How ... be ... who ... that time to its ... can be ... and ... by ... of the back and ... debility; ... by that horrid symptoms ... of the face; ... of the ... of ... coloration; slight ... upon the ... Blotches upon the ... of the heart; ... Dizziness, Cough, etc.

MARK, if you experience any of the various ... enumerated above, pause to ... the ... at which you may ... You may feel ... upon, but if ... practiced the vice of ... abuse from in the ... you have the seeds of weakness in you ... and their ... mining influence will ... ...ish the fair ... of your strength to the ... you a ... feeble state. It is a fact ... ...ertain that while the patient is ... treated for some ... of the Heart, Lungs, Brain, or Digestive ... ...ishable into a ... debility that soon adds him ... the dust of the ... Seminal ...

The best form and ... ...ceptions, the poor ... Mark, the ... of the ... ...ppears in the ... ...ebeck and dull eye ... is one of the ... ...ttorneys upon ... ...ecessity ... ...ot, but ... ...ttorney to ... ...ble ... The ... ...ature of the ... ...to ... ...ould leave the ... ...but little hope of ... ...ain it. It may wither your ... ...ruin your ...

...ere is no ... ...impotence as hope of re... ...is the mirror of the first ... ...gnitude, for the eye ... ...f the ... ...of the occasion, ...and he finds ... ...in explorable condition, ... there is but the slightest hope of ... ...ould in almost ... ...they are pe... ...ent, ...and ... ...ate. This is applica... ...ble to ... ...of ... ...and ... ...ate. ...

...ho ... ...ed ... ...ed ... ...ed

The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1868.

New Hampshire.

The first gun of the great political campaign of 1868 is heard in New Hampshire. Its peal reverberates through the country as the signal of the great victories which the Union party will achieve before the close of the year. We fully maintain our ground in that State, carrying the election by more than 3,000 majority, and doing as well as we did when we swept all the States of the Union like a tornado. In 1864 Lincoln had but 3,501 majority in New Hampshire, and of this [illegible] is, ——— than half was given by the soldiers in the field. The present victory in New Hampshire is pressging. It is an earnest of 20,000 majority in Pennsylvania, 30,000 in Ohio, 50,000 in Illinois, and of the redemption of New York and California. It means that a combination of Copperheads and rebels shall not rule this country. It means that the people are impeaching Andrew Johnson. There are to be no "side issues" this year. The triumph of the Union party will everywhere be complete and overwhelming, as it always is when that party devotes itself to national questions, and bears before it, full high advanced, the banner of liberty, and the rights of man.

H. W. G.

The Great Expounder on the Tenure of Office Act.

As an expounder of the Constitution, Daniel Webster was regarded in his day as a very respectable authority. Before the entire modern Democratic party became constitutional lawyers, Webster was heard with respect, and his opinions were allowed to have very great weight. He has left a clear record of his views in regard to a matter which is now of much interest,—we mean the power of appointment to and removal from office, under the Constitution;—and though his opinions on this subject may not be, in the estimation of such wise men as the Democratic editors of this State, quite so valuable as their own, we venture to think that there may be others who would take an interest in what the Great Expounder has said on a [illegible] subject, indeed some would do his views entitled to very high consideration.

In regard to the power of appointment, there [illegible] has been but one opinion, viz: That it belongs to the President and the Senate in conjunction. We have heretofore observed that the First Congress, 1789, by an exceedingly close vote, affirmed that the power of removal belonged to the President. That this, as Justice Story remarks in his Commentaries, was "an aberration from the true constitutional exposition of the power of removal," is maintained by the very highest authorities, and by none more distinctly than by Webster. In 1835 this subject was exhaustively discussed by the Senate when a bill for the regulation of the tenure of civil offices was under consideration, a bill which was supported by nearly all the men of great ability in the Senate. In regard to the affirmation of Congress in 1789, that the power of removal rests with the President, Mr. Webster said: "I believe it to be within the just power of Congress to reverse the decision of 1789, and I am read to hold myself at liberty to act upon that question, hereafter, as I think the safety of the Government and the Constitution may require."

The view maintained by Webster was that the removing power naturally belongs to and is a part of the appointing power. He observed that the appointing power was carefully defined, limited and restricted, and that nothing was said about the removing power, and that this silence concerning the latter could not be accounted for on any other ground than that the framers of the Constitution intended both the powers as one, and supposed they had provided for them together. If there was any intention to separate and divorce the two powers it is incredible to suppose that this intention would not have been expressed in plain words. There would not have been total silence on a point of so much importance.

"The regulation of the tenure of office," (we quote directly from Webster's speech) "is a common exercise of legislative authority, and the power of Congress, in this particular, is not at all restricted or limited by anything contained in the Constitution, except in regard to judicial officers. All the rest is left to the ordinary discretion of the legislature. Congress may give the office which it creates, except those of judges, what duration it pleases. When the office is established, and is to be filled, the President is to nominate the candidate to fill it; but, when he comes into office, he comes in upon the conditions and limitations which the law may have attached to it. If Congress were to declare by law that the Attorney General or Secretary of State should hold his office during good behavior, I am not aware of any ground on which such a law could be held unconstitutional."

The reasoning by which these views are maintained is too lengthy to be quoted here; but we may remark that it has all the clearness, directness and force which Webster was accustomed to give his arguments on constitutional question. The doctrine he maintained is precisely that which is affirmed in the present tenure of office act. His argument may be evaded, but to answer them would be no easy task. At the close of his elaborate speech, he recapitulated his opinions as follows: "I think that the power of appointment naturally and necessarily implies the power of removal, where no limitation is expressed, nor any tenure but that at will declared. The power of appointment being conferred on the President *and Senate*, I think the power of removal goes along with it, and would have been regarded as part of it, and exercised by the same hands. I think, consequently, that the decision of 1789, which *implied* a power of removal, separate from the appointing power, was erroneous. I think that the Legislature possesses the power of negotiating the conditions, duration, qualification and tenure of office in all cases where the Constitution has made no express provision on the subject." *Webster's Speeches*, vol. II, 461.

It is easy enough for Copperhead editors and orators to talk flippantly about the Tenure of Office Act being unconstitutional; but it would be entirely safe to say that not one in a thousand of them has ever examined the matter or acquired the smallest knowledge in regard to it, on which a respectable opinion could be founded. They cry "unconstitutional" without knowing why, and never seek any rational ground on which to base an argument to support their assertions. If they knew anything about this subject, most of them would be less ready to give their opinions upon it.

A "RELIGIOUS" ITEM.—Just listen to Abbot, of the Democrat, on "religious" matters. His religion seems to all run to Stanton and the devil:

Just now (and for some time past) considerable religious interest is manifested in the Baptist church of Albany of which Dr. Hill is pastor. Last week five members were received into the Baptist church. It is the only one in Albany that is aggressive. In all the rest the devil maintains his position as resolutely and definitely as Stanton holds on to his position as Secretary of War. We would just remark en passant, that if we wished to picture the devil we would paint Stanton, in life-like colors, and add horns, cloven feet and forked tail. For innate meanness, villainy and bloodthirstiness Stanton has not had his equal since the days of Danton and Robespierre.

THE AJAX.—The steamship *Ajax* will not leave San Francisco for this port till to-morrow.

By Overland Telegraph.

[DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

DATES TO MARCH 10.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN!

The "Reaction" Reacted!

First Gun from New Hampshire!

UNION VICTORY!

Verdict of the People on Impeachment!

Back Seats for Copperheads!

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, March 10.—The election is progressing with spirit in the several wards. A full vote is already polled. The Republicans are ahead and sanguine.

DOVER, March 10.—Both parties are hard at work, apparently in full confidence.

CONCORD, March 10, 3 P. M.—The returns received strongly indicate the re-election of Harriman, Republican, by an increased majority.

Washington News.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The business for consideration on which the Senate went into executive session, was the treaty negotiated with Prussia relative to the rights of naturalized citizens.

The House Reconstruction Committee in introducing the bill for the restoration of Alabama to representation, makes a lengthy report, setting forth that threats and intimidations and other obstacles were used for a repression of a freeand full opinion. They say they intended to adhere to the spirit of the law, and have no doubt that a large majority of the registered voters favor the adoption of the new constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The specials say Van Wyck will report to-morrow from the Committee on Retrenchment, suggesting a remedy for the frauds in the non-payment of taxes on whiskey: First, for the complication of the tax system and the abolishment of bonded warehouses in order that the great and rapacious army of officials may be rooted out; second, that the tax should be materially reduced and collected at the still, and estimating its capacity. The tax should be fifty cents per gallon and by this reduction double the present amount of revenue would be received.

In the House, Woodward inquired whether the tax on whisky was to be reduced.

Shoemaker said there were no provisions of that kind in this; a majority of the committee had, however, decided to stand by the two dollar tax. The general taxation bill would provide a two dollars tax.

Banks, from the Committee on Foreign affairs, reported a bill in regard to the rights of citizens abroad. After debate the House adjourned.

In the Senate, after executive session, the diplomatic appropriation bill passed. The mission to Portugal is allowed to remain. The bill also appropriates funds providing for consuls at Osaca and Yeddo, Japan, at a salary of $5,000 each. The missions at Ecuador and Bolivia are allowed to remain.

The Times' special says the bill admitting Alabama will not pass the Senate till after the impeachment trial. It is considered that it will not be able to protect the loyal people if the military support is taken away, unless there is a change in the executive. Arkansas is looked upon as a safer State to try the experiment.

The *World's* correspondent gives the details of a conversation with the President on the subject of impeachment, during which the President said he should respond to the summons and appear by counsel. He said "the gentlemen in the House who originated the impeachment lacked the courage to defend either the Constitution or the Union against the attack of the rebels, but look around now and see those gentlemen bold enough in place of their former weakness to disregard the clearest provisions of the constitutional law. After the war is over in which they took none except a wordy part. They have relapsed into their original status as politicians who held the constitution at too slight a value to be either valiantly defended or treated with reverence." Finally he declared: "I, who have honestly striven as I knew how to administer this Government in accordance with the Constitution, shall be sacrificed along with the constitutional prerogatives of the President's office, to party necessity. Jefferson Davis, the head and front of the rebellion, is not brought to trial yet. Congress proposes to try the President at once, and for what kind of offence, compared with that of Davis, the country and the Senate may perhaps justly decide."

In the Senate a memorial against the admission of Colorado as a State, was presented and tabled.

The bill providing amending the judiciary act of 1279 authorizing writs of error to be taken to the Supreme Court where suits are brought relative to collection of internal revenue, after the money has been paid into the treasury.

The Senate non-concurred in the amendment directing the proceeds of sales of captured and abandoned property to be paid into the treasury.

The funding bill, introduced by the Committee of Conference, came up.

Corbett spoke in opposition to the bill.

Dixon made a general political speech, arraigning the Republican party for its course towards the South.

The bill was laid over and the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

Van Wyck, from the Committee on Retrenchment, made a report on the reported fictitious destruction of bonds by the Treasury Department.

Logan objected to receiving the report till testimony was also transmitted.

Van Wyck said the committee did not deem it necessary to concur.

Logan still objected, declaring that the evidence would show that he was justified in making charges.

A——what heated colloquy took place between Logan and Van Wyck. Logan objected the floor and Fowler his own position and declared that if the Treasury Department was charged with anything it had attorneys at both ends of the Capitol to choke a man down or cover him over with slime. One would suppose the Treasury Department was filled with scoundrels, Michael at their head, and that there was no such thing as corruption here. He asked the Committee on Retrenchment to state whether or not it had knowledge of the fact that the Treasury Department had redeemed seventy thousand dollars of counterfeit United States bonds some time ago, which fact had not been made public. Van Wyck said that when the question came up on inquiry, it would be answerable. Logan resumed and continued at considerable length in denouncing the corruption of the Treasury Department. He believed officials in the Treasury were defrauding Government, not only by the sale of bonds but by giving out dies, paying counterfeit bonds and duplicate bonds.

Jeff Davis and Hancock.

The *Tribune's* New Orleans special says the opposition city papers are still appologizing for the conduct of Jeff Davis and Hancock on the occasion of the firemen's parade. Not one of them condemns them. Hancock's policy, which seems still more and more to commend to the city Notes have depreciated 25 per cent. discount, and a panic exists in the city. The Mayor of the city, in anticipation of trouble, has issued a proclamation to-day indirectly charging Gen. Hancock and the leading rebels here with the responsibility in any event that may occur. He says he is anxiously hoping that Grant will put a safe and abler commander to administer affairs in this district. The Convention adjourns to-morrow.

The Case of Alabama.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The *Times'* special says the Reconstruction Committee will to-morrow report a bill for the admission of the State of Alabama under the constitution recently voted upon by the people.

Financial Matters.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Gen. Spinner emphatically asserts that the Government has not lost one dollar by the transaction referred to by Logan. He says the destroyed sheets were blank paper which had been laid out for printing as bonds, but were not printed.

Much interest has been manifested in regard to the forthcoming report of the Committee on Retrenchment. The Committee has been engaged in the examination of frauds in the payment of taxes on whisky and tobacco, and their report says the President had abundant evidence in numerous cases, showing conclusively that many unfaithful officers remained undisturbed. Cases have been reported where individuals have amassed princely fortunes, yet not a single criminal has been made to disgorge the fruits of his crime. Not one has been made to suffer the penalty of a violated law. The report goes on to say that with the honest payment of the whisky tax, $200,000,000 could have been realized where only $30,000 000 have been secured. The Committee say that, did not the President stand like adamant to protect his friends in office, McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins, could have prevented much fraud. The committee describes the manner of perpetrating the frauds, and says some of the worst men secure appointments as inspectors and agents. Some even lately graduated from the State prison. They think the tax should be thirty cents per gallon.

Further from the New Hampshire Elections.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11.—Returns from 170 towns give Harriman, Republican, 38,792; Sinclair, 30,907. Fifty-eight towns and small places remain to hear from. The Republican majority will probably be 3,000. The vote probably exceeds 72,000, the largest ever polled in the State. The legislature is largely Republican.

A later dispatch says, correct returns from 181 towns give Harriman 34,803; Sinclair, 31,780.

Political Matters.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Democratic Convention met to-day. Delegates to the National Convention are instructed to vote as a unit. The Majority Committee offered resolutions nowing Horatio Seymour as the presidence of the Convention for the Presidency. Gov. Seymour was requested to address the Convention which then took a recess.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The Republican State Convention met to-day. Gen. Samuel Todd was elected permanent chairman. A ballot was taken to ascertain the preference of members for candidates for President and Vice President. Grant was the unanimous choice for President. Gov. Curtin received 109 votes for Vice President; Hon. Wade, 22. Hartzell Campbell was unanimously nominated for re-election as Attorney General.

The Great Storm.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Reports of damage by freshets continue to be received from all quarters. The great Rock Island railroad bridge over the Mississippi was badly damaged by the breaking up of an ice gorge. Some spans are shored partially off the piers and moved ten feet out of position. Coffer dams on the rapids were swept away, and Rock Island and Davenport were flooded. Many citizens were turned out. Loss of property and heavy damages. Lake Cleveland and Toledo, also very great. The freshet throughout Michigan was tremendous. Trains everywhere are delayed by damage to bridges.

Miscellaneous.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Work is resumed on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Laying will be commenced in a few days.

NASHVILLE, March 10.—Dispatches from Knoxville say two Federal soldiers were killed yesterday in an encounter with illicit distillers in Clarborn county. The soldiers were assisting revenue officers in arresting a number of men engaged in defrauding the Government.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The *World's* Albany special says Gov. Seymour will make a great speech in the Democratic Convention to-day.

The *Rising Star* and *Fulton*, both from Aspinwall, have arrived.

Mexican Affairs

NEW YORK, March 10.—Advices from the City of Mexico are to the 29th. We have received news from Sinaloa of a very warlike character. The rival claimants were about to settle their disputes by a battle.

A Railroad Company to connect with Tuxpan, is said to have been formed in New York. Capital, $25,000,000. It commences work immediately.

The press are busy with opinions of American journals in Mexico. Senor Romero finds many difficulties in the new position of Treasurer. Ten of the Legion of Honor have gone to Cuba and Puebla awaits the Archduke's arrival. The foreigners who had a hand in the late attempt to assassinate Juarez will be expelled. Juarez is marching on Acapulco to deal a last blow at Alvarez. Bandits are extending their operations despite of the energy of the authorities.

Judge Tappan, of the Supreme Court has issued an injunction against the Merchants' Union Express Company, prohibiting the late arrangements with the old companies. He also issued an order compelling the officers to show cause why they should not be removed and a receiver be appointed.

Advices from Mazatlan to February 13, say Gen. Vega had arrived in that city from Guaymas and was immediately taken prisoner by a corps of soldiers under Colonel Banuelos, provisional Governor. General Angel Martinez had ordered his release, but he was arrested the second time, and his friends threaten to rise here. The affair is not yet end in bloodshed. The leaders in the Northwestern Confederacy scheme look for protection from the United States.

HAVANA, March 11.—The mail steamer from Vera Cruz says the trials of persons alleged to have been engaged in the late conspiracy to overthrow the Juarez Government are progressing. Their plan was to assassinate the members of Juarez's Cabinet and overthrow the Government. After the failure of the conspiracy, the troops had been dispatched to quell the revolutionist Macadian. The affairs of Cortez & Co., New York agents for the Mexican Loan, had been satisfactorily settled.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, March 9.—The *Post* says the following is the plan presented by the government relative to Ireland: First, the consideration of the Church question shall be postponed until the commission on the Irish church establishment already appointed shall have made their report. Second, another commission shall be appointed to inquire into the relations of landlords and tenants in Ireland. The Irish railroads are to be subsidized by the government and there is to be a general change.

In the Turkish Cabinet all the ministers except the Grand Vizier have resigned. Successors will be appointed.

News from Abyssinia, sent by special correspondents, is mostly unreliable and should be regarded with distrust.

LONDON, March 10.—A satisfactory arrangement has been made between the Anglo-American and the Atlantic telegraph companies.

PARIS, March 9.—The bill for the regulation of the press passed the Corps Legislatif as amended by only one negative vote.

The ministerial budget for the ensuing fiscal year, was laid before the Corps Legislatif to-day. The total estimated receipts are 2,762,000,000 francs; estimated expenditures, 1,811,000,000 francs.

There are reports that Napoleon will visit St. Petersburg in June.

NAPLES, March 9.—Farragut and his officers were warmly received by the municipal authorities.

LONDON, March 10.—The Prince of Wales is about to visit Ireland and to be made Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The steamer *Constitution* sailed for Panama this morning with $362,000 in treasure, and 356 passengers.

While towing into harbor to-day, the bark *Adelaide Cooper* got foul of the bark *Samuel Merritt*. The former carried away the fore-yard and lower main-top sail yard. The latter had her flying jibboom carried away.

J. R. Tibbetts, indicted under thirteen complaints for indecent assault, was allowed to plead guilty in the County Court to-day of assault to each charge.

Collector Miller has appointed Gen. Conner U. S. weigher.

Mr. C. C. Butler, who was so seriously injured by being thrown from his buggy on the Cliff House road on Saturday, is pronounced out of danger.

The Panama steamer this morning carried 250 barrels flour in transit to New York; also 300 hides and 13,000 lbs of Wool.

The Pacific Mail steamship *Sonora* has been sold and towed to Sausolito, where she will be broken up.

The steamer *California* cleared this P. M. with a miscellaneous cargo for Victoria, valued at upwards of $60,000. She also carries a large quantity of merchandize in transit for northern domestic ports, including stores for the Quartermaster's Department at Sitka.

It is said the ships *Dexter* and *Blue Jacket*, now on the way from New York to this port, have thirty six parrott guns, large quantities of powder, mortars and shot, and 130 tons of medical stores for Government on this coast.

The British ship *Victoria*, ashore outside Fort Point, is being rapidly discharged and dismantled. The cargo between decks is all out and a large proportion of the rigging removed.

W. H. Smith, indicted for forging checks upon the London Bank, is lying at the point of death, and at request of the prosecuting witnesses, the charge against him was dismissed.

The Pacific Mail S. S. Co. has purchased the lot on the northeast corner of Sansome and California streets, opposite the Bank of California, and a building for their use will be erected thereon.

Money Market.

Legal tenders 71@71¾.

New York quotations—Gold opened at 149 and closed at 149¾. Exchange 9@10.

Shipping.

Arrived—Ship *Shooting Star*, from Penang; brig *Kalia* from Coos Bay.

Sailed March 10th—Steamers *Del Norte*, *Crescent City* and *California*. For Victoria and Sitka—Barks *Carlotta* and *Seabird*.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Last night John Dyer, Jas Golston and John Divine, alias chicken, were arrested, charged with being the parties who threw Martha McDonald into Mission creek several months ago. Stevenson was arrested this morning, charged with being one of the instigators. Stevenson gave bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and the others were held in default of five thousand dollars. It is reported that Dyer has made full confession of the whole affair from its inception to the end.

The wrecked ship *Tiscata* still lies in easy position. Fresh gangs of men and surf-boats were taken to her this morning.

A whale boat loaded with wheat, when putting off to one of the vessels, was capsized. The crew were all rescued. Some hopes were entertained that at high tide the vessel might be floated off, as every wave lifted her from the ground.

Yesterday afternoon Richard Crossman was bitten by a savage dog. His injuries were in the side, and so severe that he was taken home in a carriage.

The wages of firemen stokers on the steamer *Constitution*, have been lowered to $30 per month, and several of them refused to sail with her yesterday.

A protest against O'Mally's school bill is being extensively circulated and signed in this city. It asserts that the obnoxious bill was framed in this city by the Board of Education, in secret session, and purposely concealed from public inspection.

Some of the apprentices of this city and their principals, are moving in favor of a modification or repeal of the eight hour law, so far as it concerns themselves.

The revenue cutter *Lincoln* has been ordered from Puget Sound to San Francisco, and the *Wayanda* is under orders to proceed to Alaska.

At a meeting of the Produce Exchange held yesterday afternoon, a resolution was drafted resisting payments in silver coin to ten per cent. of the amount of the bill. For a long time this coin has been a drug in the market, and it is notorious that there are parties who make it a practice to take advantage of this condition of things and by buying silver up at a discount and disbursing it freely on steamer day, in payment of bills, reap a handsome profit.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The steamer *Henry Chauncey* sailed from New York for Aspinwall yesterday, with 1,100 passengers and 1,091 tons of freight.

The wreck of the *Victoria* was sold to-day at auction to Stevens, Baker & Co. for $22,500. It is reported that the *Tiscata* lies in such a position that the sea makes a clean break over her, that she strikes heavily and leaks badly.

By the *Idaho*, just arrived from Honolulu, came the first consignment of the season of tropical plants, among them splendid specimens of the candle nut tree, the first ever imported in good order, mango plants, tamarind trees and choice lilies.

A dispatch from Sacramento to-day states that the Senate Judiciary Committee has reported a bill for the removal of the Supreme Court to this city.

The Schomberg-Koskul perjury cases have been dismissed in the Police Court.

Last night John Welch attempted to carry away a small quantity of brass from Garrett's brass foundry, when he was shot in the leg by the watchman.

The annual meeting of the Hale & Norcross Co. occurred yesterday. It was supposed the election would go warmly contested, one party having 203 feet and the other 197 feet. On proceeding to vote, however, only one ticket was presented, which was unanimously elected, receiving the entire 400 shares.

Brannigan and Skillman, indicted for conspiring to prostitute young girls, were before the County Court to-day. Separate trials were granted and the cases continued until September.

Last night, a young woman named Mary Skelly was found on Meiggs' wharf under circumstances which led to the belief that she intended to commit suicide by jumping into the bay. She states that her sister turned her out of doors several days ago, and that she has been wandering about in the sand hills and stopping there without food or shelter ever since.

The Germans of this city have organized a Central Commission for the relief of the sufferers by famine in Germany. The Commission has issued an address to the Germans on this coast to aid their suffering countrymen.

Yesterday afternoon a boat containing Wm. Robinson and Mrs. Rebecca Hall was capsized near Hunter Point, and Mrs. Hall was drowned. Certain curious circumstances connected with the affair have caused the arrest of Robinson.

The steamer *Washington* is taking in some 200 tons of boilers, engines, rolling stock, etc., for the Marysville and Vallejo Railroad. The barge *Mount Eden* will also take on board about 150 tons of the same material and will be towed to Vallejo.

Judge Henry H. Hartley, an eminent lawyer of Sacramento, died in this city to-day

Money Market.

Legal tenders 73½@73. Gold closed in New York at 139¾.

Wheat—Quiet and weak at $3 @.

Flour—Quiet but steady at $12 50@13 75.

Produce Market.

Flour—City brands unchanged.

Wheat—$2 80@2 75.

Barley—$2 10@2 20.

Shipping.

Arrived—*Idaho*, from Honolulu; ship *Charles Lathop*, 118 days from Liverpool; bark *Mary Parker*, 124 days from New York; bark *Hunterville*, from Port Orchard; brig *Crimea*, returning with loss of foretop gallant yard.

THE STEAMER JOHN L. STEPHENS

not lost! but has arrived at Portland, and brought to KOHN & FISHEL, the largest and best assortment of gentlemen's Spring and Summer Suits, the latest styles, and of the best material that has been offered in this city for years. The Ladies have not been forgotten. They will find by an inspection of the stock just arrived, that their wants have been anticipated by a selection of dry goods, the equal of which is not often presented here.

Buchtel's Photograph Gallery is the *only* establishment in Oregon that is thoroughly prepared to do *all* the *different styles* of work in the art. Photographs from card to life size. *The new cabinet cards, &c., &c.* Small pictures enlarged (retouche Indian Ink—painted in water colors or oil by Mrs. B. J. Kumsey. Pictures that are fading can be regenerated in this way. All negatives taken in this gallery will be carefully preserved, and additional copies had. I have now on hand a very large collection of negatives, the names of which are recorded alphabetically in a book for that purpose that can be seen in the reception room.

SPERMATORRHŒA.

DR. DOHERTY has just published an important pamphlet, embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Impotence or Virility; being a Short Treatise on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility consequent on this affection, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

This little Work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent free by mail on receipt of Six Cents in postage stamps for return postage. Address

W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.,
San Francisco, Cal.

Aug7d2m2p

NEW TO-DAY.

Notice.

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD TO CHAS. H. WOODARD MY STOCK OF

Drugs and Medicines

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ETC.,

And would respectfully solicit for my successor a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed upon myself.

Portland, March 11th, 1868.

L. GROSS.

mh13dawtf

Notice.

ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS AGAINST ME will present the same at 101 Front street, and all owning thereto are indebted will please call and settle.

Portland, March 11th, 1868.

L. GROSS.

mh13dtf

CHAS. H. WOODARD,

(SUCCESSOR TO L. GROSS),

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

CARTER'S BRICK BUILDING,

Corner of First and Alder Streets,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

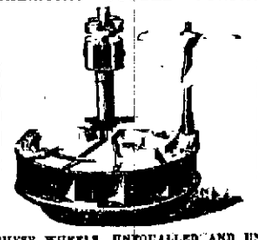
ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO THE COMPOUNDING of Physicians' Prescriptions, by a thoroughly Competent and Cautious Apothecary.

☞ For the convenience of those who may require medicines after BUSINESS HOURS, a night bell has been provided, which will be promptly answered AT ANY HOUR OF THE NIGHT.

mh13dtf

LEFFEL'S

AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE



THESE WHEELS, UNEQUALLED AND UNRIVALLED in the United States or the world, have been fully tested on this coast, many being in use at this date, driving all kinds of machinery, Saw Mills, Flour Mills, Quartz Mills, Woolen Factories, &c., &c.

☞ The following is from the Springfield Republic:

Trial of Water Wheels.

Messrs. Jonathan Child and John A. McCreight, who are about establishing mills and factories at Harper's Ferry, Va., wished to procure water wheels, and desiring to make a choice of Springfield Wheels, procured a trial between the Leffel Double Turbine and the Welch and Burns Wheel. The following report of the Committee shows the result of the trial:

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 11, 1867.

This is to certify, that on the 9th and 10th days of October, 1867, I, in company with Mr. Staley, Civil Engineer, of Mechanicsburg, carefully measured the amount of water used in the test between the Double Leffel Turbine and the Double Welch & Burns Water wheels, made by Bochtle, Blakeney & Baker, made at Wolcott's mill, near West Milton, Miami Co., O. The contract requiring the tests to be made with ⅛ gates and ⅜ gates, with the same amount of water for each wheel. The amount of grinding was superintended by Mr. Charles Morgan, who will report the results.

The amount of water used in the tests, as measured by myself and Mr. Staley, is as follows:

	O. ft. per min.
At ⅛ gate the Leffel Wheel used	84,224
Welch & Burns used	83,221
At ⅜ gate the Leffel Wheel used	117,528
Welch & Burns used	117,528

The grinding was continued for one hour each test.

WILLIAM BROWN,
Civil Engineer.

S. S. STALEY.

Having been chosen by both parties to determine the amount of grain ground by each of the above-mentioned wheels, the result was as follows:

The Leffel Wheel at ⅛ gate ground.....256 lbs
The Welch & Burns at ⅛ gate ground.....205 lbs
The Leffel Wheel at ⅜ gate ground.....417½ lbs
The Welch & Burns at ⅜ gate ground.....192 lbs

CHARLES MORGAN.

An *Enterprising* firm of this city have imported a few of the above CHEAP, PLATED-OUT WHEELS. "They GUARANTEE THEM EQUAL TO THE LEFFEL, OR NO PAY."

CAUTION.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby give notice that I will prosecute every infringement on our Patents, whether it is the maker, user, buyer or seller. Every infringement, whether our claims are used in whole or in part, will be prosecuted.

A. MYERS.

For Circulars, containing all necessary instructions, prices, &c., please address

LEFFEL & MYERS,
Cars Oregon Iron Works, Portland, Oregon.

Portland, March 10, 1868. mh13dtf

LECTURES!

MRS. C. M. SAWTELLE,
Hygienic Physician and Lecturer,

WILL ADDRESS THE LADIES PRIVATELY This (Friday) Afternoon at 3 o'clock,

IN THE HALL OVER McCORMICK'S BOOK STORE,

ON

"THE PHYSIOLOGY OF THE FEMALE SYSTEM."

QUESTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED:

Woman ought to be Woman's Physician, Counselor and Friend.

The necessity of a Thorough Knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology.

Erroneous Ideas of Beauty.

Unhealthful Influences of Tight Lacing on the Reproductive Organs.

How to Protect a Companion in accordance with the adaptation of temperaments.

How to Rear Beautiful and Healthy Children.

Her Lectures will be illustrated with beautifully colored, life size Paintings, Plates and Charts. Sympathy for a sick woman is the best of medicine, and Mrs. Sawtelle has "a heart that can feel for a neighbor's woe."

PRICE OF ADMISSION, 50 CENTS

☞ IN THE EVENING, MRS. SAWTELLE will deliver a PUBLIC LECTURE at ORO FINO HALL, on the subject, "Worth of Woman; or the Coming Years." Admission 50 cents mh13dtf

W. FRANK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

Brushes, Brooms,
Feather Dusters,
Twines and Lines,
Toys of all descriptions,
Fancy Goods,
Children's Carriages, &c,

406 and 408 BATTERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HAVING just received Large Reinforcements in the above articles, in addition to their already EXTENSIVE STOCK, do offer to their customers and the public at large advantages superior to any other House on the Pacific Coast.

Call and inspect our stock and examine our prices.

Written orders promptly attended to. mh13d3p6m

NEW TO-DAY.

FALK. JULIUS KRAEMER.

FALK & KRAEMER,

AUCTION & COMMISSION HOUSE,

No. 86 Front Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

REGULAR SALE DAYS.

Tuesdays & Friday

At 10 o'clock A. M.

CONSIGNMENTS OF MERCHANDISE solicited, and LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made, if required.

OUTSIDE SALES TAKEN AT A SMALL COMMISSION.

☞ We have engaged the services of MR. OSCAR KILBOURN as Auctioneer

REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION:

Goldstein & Seller, Adelsdorfer Bros. ...San Francisco.
Seller, Frankenau & Co .....Portland.

mh11d2p2tf

REGULAR SALE

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 13,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

Dry Goods, Groceries,

FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

BALANCE OF STOCK OF A

Dealer Closing Out!

Consisting of a Large Variety of

NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, &C.,

Stationers' Stock,

CUTLERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a General Assortment of Merchandise.

FALK & KRAEMER.

OSCAR KILBOURN, Auctioneer. mh13dtf

The Steamer Ranger,

CAPT. J. N. FISHER,

WILL LEAVE PORTLAND FOR MONTICELLO on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock A. M. RETURNING ON WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. mh13dtf

CLOCKS!

CLOCKS.

EIGHT-DAY ROUND GOTHIC STRIKE.
EIGHT-DAY ROUND GOTHIC ALARM,
EIGHT-DAY 2-PROP OCTAGON,
EIGHT-DAY 2-PROP OCTAGON STRIKE,
EIGHT-DAY ROUND HEAD.

CLOCKS.

SIX-INCH LEVERS, TIME.....
SIX-INCH LEVERS, ALARM.....
EIGHT-INCH LEVERS, TIME.....
EIGHT-INCH LEVERS, STRIKE.....
EIGHT-INCH LEVERS, ALARM.....

Seth Thomas' Celebrated Clocks.

CLOCKS.

EIGHT-DAY ROSEWOOD PARLOR WEIGHT.
EIGHT-DAY ROSEWOOD COLUMN WEIGHT.
EIGHT-DAY SHELL COLUMN WEIGHT.
EIGHT-DAY GILT COLUMN WEIGHT.
EIGHT-DAY PARLOR CALENDAR.

CLOCKS.

EIGHT-DAY O. G. WEIGHT.....
ONE-DAY ROSE COLUMN WEIGHT.....
EIGHT-DAY ROSE COLUMN SPRING.....
EIGHT-DAY GILT COLUMN SPRING.....
EIGHT-DAY TUDOR COLUMN SPRING.....

And various other styles, constituting a

Complete Assortment of Fresh Goods, just received ex "St. Charles," and for sale at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

HAYNES & LAWTON,

516 Sansome street, corner Merchant,

mh12 SAN FRANCISCO. d2p1m

Paper and Stationery

WAREHOUSE.

JOHN C. HOCE & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS,
WRAPPING PAPER,
PLAYING CARDS,
FLAT CAP, BILL HEAD and LEDGER PAPER,
PRINTERS' CARDS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, &c., &c.,

329 and 331 Sansome street,

S. W. corner Sacramento,

mh12d2p2m San Francisco.

CLOCK DEPOT!

500 CASES CLOCKS, ASSORTED, on hand, and equal monthly supplies.

GEO. H. PARKER, Agent,

For E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company,

121 Montgomery St., San Francisco, and

Opposite the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

mh12d2m1p

ARMES & DALLAM,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

Brushes, Twines, Cordage, &c.,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

BROOMS, PAILS, TUBS, WASHBOARDS, &c.,

215 and 217 Sacramento St. east,

SAN FRANCISCO,

118 Maiden Lane.....New York.

mh12d2p3m

OREGON SEED STORE.

FRESH AND GENUINE SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS

At Wholesale and Retail.

FRUIT AND SHADE TREES,

FLOWERS AND SHRUBS.

☞ Orders solicited and promptly filled.

mh2dawif RICHARD E. CHATFIELD.

OYSTERS!

A FINE LOT OF

FRESH OYSTERS

Just Received at

feb17 THE GEM.

FINE ARTS.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A VERY EXTENsive and choice assortment of Engravings, Chromos, Lithographs, Mouldings and Frames of all descriptions, Winsor & Newton's Oil and Water Colors, Canvas, Drawing Papers, Drawing Studies, Sketch Books, Books on Architecture and Ornamentation, Brushes, Pencils, Pastel Crayons, Bristolboard, Materials for Wax Flowers, &c., &c., which we offer at the lowest rates.

SNOW & ROOS,

719 Montgomery st., (Bluxe Block), 528 Sansome st. feb25-3m and 4-7 Washington st., San Francisco.

SWISS CHEESE!

ONE VERY FINE A NO. 1 SWISS CHEESE JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

mh11dtf C. A. BURCHARDT.

ROPE, OF ALL SIZES, For sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO.

NEW TO-DAY.

LOUIS WORMSER, } WM. MEYER, } New York
S. P. WORMSER, } SIMON WORMSER, }

WM. MEYER & CO.

108 and 110 SANSOME ST.,

IN MURPHY, GRANT & CO.'S NEW BLOCK,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Manufacturers and Importers

OF THE BEST MADE

MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING!

Ever Offered on the Pacific Coast,

Consisting of

MEN'S FRENCH BEAVER SUITS,

Men's French Cassimere Suits;

Men's Union Cassimere Suits;

French Brown, Black, Blue and Olive

FROCK COATS!

FRENCH BLACK DOESKIN PANTS!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

SATINET PANTS

COTTONADE PANTS.

DUSTERS & LINEN SACK COATS!

HEAVY LINEN DUCK DUSTERS;

HEAVY SPANISH LINEN DUSTERS;

HEAVY LINEN SACK COATS;

HEAVY LINEN SUITS;

WHITE LINEN DUCK SUITS;

STAPLE GOODS!

THE BEST SEWED AND LARGEST CUT OF

OVERALLS;

JUMPERS;

DUCK PANTS;

OVERSHIRTS in Large Varieties;

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

BOYS' CLOTHING!

MEN'S AND BOYS'

FURNISH

tion and Commission.

B. RICHARDSON,
CTIONEER
er of Front and Oak Streets.

UCTION SALES
ESTATE OF STORES GENERAL
CHANDISE AND HORSES

ye—Wednesday and Saturday.

A B RICHARDSON Auctioneer

t Private Sale,
H REFINED BAR AND BUNTLE IRON
SQUARE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL
SHOES, KIPS, BASTE SAWS
E, PIT PANS, SHOVEL IRON, & C IRON,
ALSO
an assortment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
A B RICHARDSON Auctioneer

AR AND POSITIVE SALE
OF
HING, GROCERIES,
neral Merchandise, &c.
DAY, MARCH 14TH, 1868,
At 10 o clock A M,

FINE CASSIMERE COATS
per FINE CASSIMERE PANTS
dies SHIRTS

ALSO,
boxes CANDLES,
boxes SOAP

ALSO,
cases OYSTERS,
cases FRESH TOMATOES,
cases GREEN PEAS,

ALSO,
boxes SARDINES,
dozen CLAMS,

ALSO,
boxes STARCH,
dozen BROOMS
dozen 2-HOOP PAILS

ALSO
Dining-Room,
Bed-Room and
Kitchen Furniture.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP Co
PPOSITION
EW YORK VIA PANAMA,
OVE COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
and Appointed

STEAMSHIP
OREGONIAN
JOSEPH SUTTON Commander
FOR PANAMA,
Will sail from Spear St. Wharf at 12 o'clock noon,
ON
EDNESDAY, MARCH 25TH,
via PANAMA RAILROAD at Aspinwall,
With the Company's Splendid Steamer
ARAGO, 3,000 tons.
R NEW YORK.

ners of this Company will hereafter touch at
Passage. Freight and passage at reduced

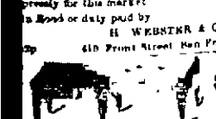
Tickets to and from Liverpool, Queenstown,
Rotterdam and Antwerp, by the Liverpool
Western Steampship Company a staunch and
Steamships, at unusually low rates.
from Bremen, Hamburg, Southampton and
Ladies' cabin steamers of the North German
very low rates.
PASSAGE FREE AN EXPERIENCED
Provided. Medicine and attendance Free
during the voyage will be superintended by
Steamship MOSES TAYLOR, via Nicaragua
ship NEBRASKA, via Panama
Also apply to
I. W. RAYMOND, Agent,
W. Corner of Pine and Battery Streets,
San Francisco

B. CONGLE,
Front Street, Portland, Oregon,
UCCESSOR TO
ALD R. ELDRIDGE
to his old friends
and patrons, that he has just
from the East, where he has bought
a Large and well selected Stock of
DLERY HARDWARE!
D AND SILVER-PLATED HARNESS,
ARNESS, DOUBLE CARRIAGE HARNESS,
INGLE HARNESS,
CONCORD TEAM AND STAGE HARNESS,
Boston Dray Collars,
A Assortment of Whips, etc., etc
ition to the above he will keep on hand a
Large Supply of Horse Nails
W. I. COLLARS, AND BRIDLES,
TRACE HARNESS LEATHER, SKIRTING
LE, all of which he offers to the Trade at Lower
ever before offered in this market
and examine my Stock before purchasing
and I will guarantee to please.
Nov. 24, 1867. d3ptf

R. . OVEN.
CIA & MOSKOWITZ,
OF THE
W YORK STORE!
STAVE COMMENCED TO
IL Front Street,
recently occupied by Goldsmith Bros.)
IMPORTATIONS FROM THE EAST, CON
OF DRY GOODS, FANCY and MILLINERY
DOMESTIC CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, MEN'S
YOUTHS' CLOTHING, FURNISHING
, BOOTS and SHOES, &c
examine for yourselves. You can save twenty
CLOCK your goods of
MOSKOWITZ,
NEW YORK STORE,
No. 82 Front Street, Portland, Oregon

EMOVAL!
ON & BRIGGS,
ORTERS OF PIPES,
AND
okers' Articles!
VE REMOVED TO S E CORNER
ME & SACRAMENTO STS.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
E THEY WILL BE PLEASED TO SEE
ir customers and friends The LARGEST,
MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of PIPES
ER ARTICLES, to be found in the United
s constantly on hand, by
SON & BRIGGS,
Late with Former Ransome and Sacramento streets
Francisco, February 5, 1868. feb9d1m3p

FINE WHISKIES,
ESH ARRIVALS VIA CAPE HORN AND THE
mus.
"Miller" Tarr & White's Distillation.
"Keller" Kentucky Bourbon
"Harris" Pittsburg Rye
"Hartle" do
"Knotthead" Kentucky Bourbon
"Old Virginia" Rye
comprise some of the best brands of Whis-
manufactured in the East, and were carefully
pressly for this market
in Bond or duty paid by
H WEBSTER & CO,
419 Front Street San Francisco



$1000
gh & Decker's Patent Billiard
Cushions.
PROPRIETORS OF THE ABOVE SUPERIOR
om offer to place $1 000 to the hands of any
erty, whenever any other manufacturer in the
Billiard Tables shall express a like willingness
merits of his or their respective lines of Cushions
ARRENFELD, Inside Manufacturer
Sacramento Street between Montgomery
San Francisco
Rule Always Keep Pa. fic Coast
stry orders promptly filled
large assortment of the best Billiard Balls
with all the modern
ings of every kind
feb5d1m

Wanted.
EST RATE OYSTERMAN WANTED AT
THE GEM.

The Daily Oregonian.
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 1 1868

CITY.

Money Market.

San Francisco Legal Tender rates [illegible]
New York Gold Quotations [illegible]

Send Harlow Whipple the following from the Walla Walla Statesman:

The Oregonian charges candidate says the U S Court grants in their entire opposition against United Agent Brooks has done that gentleman great injustice, he having no authority whatever to make such grants. That is correct but Mr Brooks has nothing to do with it, state the case to the Indian Office. The Post Office department up country people will be pleased with the regular mails, which if left alone should cease to make trips etc. The trouble is Mr Brooks is progressive a great deal and he feels like making good his promises. If United put made such a great deal out side of what he was bound to in the way of mail service the upper country was some other strong men either by public opinion or in case would have seen effected for the transportation of mail matter. The short time of Mr Brooks has in authority to make such arrangements as he might wish all have made in good faith promises of that kind. If he had [illegible] and in doing the people would not have blamed [illegible] anything.

We copy the above from the paper named changing Mr Brooks but Gen'l on the Statesman and other papers assert that there are frequently abusing a very efficient public officer. In the case while Mr Brooks has no authority to make contracts he is permitted to make temporary arrangements such as [illegible] in case of every ninety days [illegible] carriage, subject always to the approval or disapproval of the Post Office Department. In no case can he exercise any further or greater power of that description. Next Mr Brooks did state through the papers that in case the river closed, he would arrange for a regular letter mail service but he did it gratuitously out of the way of making a blow out about what he would do. He was at that time receiving more letters on that subject, asking what he could do what he would do than any living man could have answered by letter. He might have treated them all with silence, but he preferred to be courteous, and so he replied to all at once, through the press. [illegible] how he made a gratuitous blow out about what he would do. Mr Brooks did not promise anything but what he performed. A weekly letter mail—all that he promised—was carried with regularity between Portland and the Dalles, more than that was simply impracticable. Those who talk about transporting the tons of paper mail by the [illegible] mail are necessarily ignorant of what they are talking about Mr Brooks did all that he promised all that he could do, all that any man could have done with his restricted authority, and vastly more than any Postal Agent ever did before To abuse him under such circumstances, is unjust and mean

New Mail Schedules.—A change in the departure and arrival of the mails on the routes from Portland to McMinnville, and from the latter place to Grand Ronde has been ordered by Postal Agent Brooks, commencing on the 16th inst. On the former route, the mails will leave Portland Monday and Thursday at 7 A M arrive at McMinnville next days by 1 P M, making close connection at Lafayette with the mail from Corvallis Returning, leave McMinnville Tuesday and Friday at 2 P M, and arrive at Portland next days at 8 P M The object of the change is to secure a proper connection with the Corvallis route, and under this arrangement mail matter from the south will reach McMinnville and places beyond three days sooner. The following is the schedule for the route from McMinnville to Grand Ronde Leave McMinnville Tuesday at 2 P M arrive at Grand Ronde next day by 11 A M Returning, leave Grand Ronde Monday at 3 P M, and arrive at McMinnville next day by 12 M. This will give an unnecessary detention at McMinnville, and secure to mail matter from the south, destined to points beyond McMinnville, an arrival of four days sooner This saving of four days, added to the above 17 three days, make a total of seven days, which will be beneficial to all mail interests, especially to those papers published at Salem and points further south

Circuit Court.—Upon Judge.—Proceedings of Thursday, the 13th:

Barney Trainor vs. Multnomah county, mandate from the Supreme Court ordered to be placed on record this was an action brought to recover $50, deposited in the County Treasury for license, which was refused to be refunded by the County Court, on appeal to the Circuit Court the judgment of the County Court was reversed and the money ordered to be refunded, on appeal to the Supreme Court the judgment of the Circuit Court was reversed

State of Oregon vs. James Timons, indicted for burglary; the jury deliberated on the verdict, and being unable to agree were discharged.

John Catlin vs Jos. Knott, action for Attorney's fees of $150; verdict of jury the plaintiff $172 50

Albert Kardinan vs. John M Tice confirmation of Sheriff's sale of lot 5, Block 20 in Caruther's Addition to the city of Portland.

State of Oregon vs. James Kelly; indicted for burglary jury empanelled: H. W. Davis, L. Bottman, S. A. Brown, Peter's Quinn, D. C. Lewis, S. B. Parrish, Lewis Packard, O H Robinson, [illegible] Starr, C W Higgins, [illegible] and Henry Eastman

Peter Quinn was admitted a citizen of the United States on the testimony of Jacob Kamm and H C Coulter.

On Mill at Salem.—Mr C M Cartwright, the principal owner in the Salem oil mill arrived down from Salem yesterday, on business connected with the manufacture and disposal of linseed oil, oil cake, etc He informed us last evening that he had effected satisfactory arrangements with parties in this city and that, hereafter, those who may want either of those articles will be able to obtain them in any desired quantities. The mill is turning out raw, boiled and clarified oils, enough to go far toward supplying the trade of the State, and Mr. C. says that there is no longer any question but that they are equal in quality to anything of the similar kinds of oil imported.

Senator.—Arrived per steamer Senator from Oregon City yesterday, 8 bales woolen goods, 86 boxes apples 100 bags wheat, 15 sks fruit, 81 boxes miscellaneous produce, 8 bbl kils dried apples, 3 boxes beeswax, 42 sks feed, 116 bbls pork, 50 cases and 21 gunnies bacon, 12 boxes eggs, 3 kegs butter, 30 pr sks flour, 8 cases wool 4 cks flour Per Alert from Oregon City, 1 709 bags wheat, 178 boxes apples, 40 pr sks flour, 4 cases beef, 1 bbl ash ley, 1 bale [illegible] Per Senator from Oregon City, yesterday and day before, 1,943 pr sks flour, 304 boxes apples, 10 gunnies dried apples, 7 boxes eggs Per Reno from Monticello, 160 bales hay, 2,000 feet of timber.

Nearly a Fire.—During the absence, Wednesday evening, of Mr. E. J. Northrup and wife, the children placed a lighted candle so near a bed that the clothing caught fire. The children called to their grandfather, in the house, who with the assistance of a neighbor, succeeded in extinguishing the flames Portions of the bedclothing were raised and the paper of the wall was scorched and blackened. It was a narrow escape from a disastrous fire.

Postmaster.—The Record tells an anecdote of Messrs Jos Holman and J. L. Parrish Mr Holman, who had just received a nomination for State Senator, was saying (he hope to make a little capital) that he cut the first tree felled near Salem prairie Mr Parrish who was standing by added, "Yes, and I made the axe you cut it with." Holman was not much ahead on the pioneer question

Railroad Superintendent Appointed.—Mr M S. Hart, a gentleman who for many years was a successful railroad contractor in the Eastern States, and whose experience has been, probably as large as that of any man now on the coast has been appointed General Superintendent of the Oregon Central Railroad, (west side) and will have full charge of the construction of the line

Mrs. Sawtelle's Lecture to Ladies.—In setting up the advertisement for Mrs Sawtelle's private lecture to ladies, the time got wrong, yesterday morning, instead of "this afternoon," it should have read "to morrow afternoon." It may be sufficient to state now that the lecture will take place this (Friday) afternoon, as per corrected advertisement in this morning's paper

The Umatilla River.—We learn that the Umatilla river is so much obstructed with drifts that the steamer is not able yet to ascend as far as Forest Grove Hands are now employed in clearing out the drifts which may occupy the greater part of a week yet.

The Columbia Open.—Capt Wolff last evening informed us that the Dalles boat brought down information yesterday that the Columbia is now open the ice at Hell gate have broken up and floated out The Owyhee went as far up as Umatilla.

To David Gharky, Jr.—Died in Santa Cruz, Cal., Jan. 30, 1868, Nancy Ann Gharky, wife of David Gharky If David Gharky, Jr calls at Portland and Dalles he will find letters

Auction Sale of Real Estate.—Mr. A B Richardson, Auctioneer sold at auction yesterday, lot 1 in block 84, Couch's Addition, for $800, and lot 2 in same block, for $500

Auction Sales.—Falk & Kraemer will sell to-day at 10 o'clock, a very large variety of desirable goods At tention is directed to their advertisement

Apropos of the Fejeean business, an anecdote is exhumed of Commodore Biddle at Jeddo Bay in 1846. One day he attempted to visit a Japanese junk, but as he clambered over her bulwarks, a sentry pushed him back into his gig The Commodore returned in a rage to his ship, and sent a peremptory demand for an apology and indemnity for the insult Within a quarter of an hour an answer came back that the sentry had acted with out orders and that his head had been promptly cut off and was now at the service of the Commodore.

It is said that Augusta J Evans is to write a new novel in which the lovers amuse themselves in their lighter moments with the problem of integral and differential calculus In their sweet words they talk to each other of the origin of the Chaldaic and Samscrit tongues

Ships and Portents.—From the earliest times there has been in many minds a firm belief in supernatural things If there is anything like skepticism remaining in the mind of any one touching the ability of Batman Brown to tell the best cook at the Tweed [illegible] it will be removed by calling at the store of Peter Smith and Mr Brown's specimen stock of every description of Groceries Liquors always on hand, received by the steamer Alert [illegible] Front street

First National Bank of Idaho City, I T.—Organized March 1, 1865 Authorized capital of Congress $150 000 Paid in $50 000 H M Dodell President C W Moore Cashier Collections of Notes and Accounts in the principal places of Idaho Territory promptly attended to Exchange for Coin or Currency on the Bank can be purchased at Ladd & Tilton, Portland Oregon

J. A. CHAPMAN,
SURGEON,
OFFICE NO. 80 FIRST STREET,
feb1tf

PORTLAND ACADEMY
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY!
Pupils [illegible] this day or enter the
Preparatory [illegible] Academic Departments at any
time, by paying for the [illegible] Number of the Quarter
Until vacancies [illegible] Circulars [illegible]
H. LAMBERSON Principal
feb1 2tdtf

TEETH EXTRACTED
By Dr. Richardson's Apparatus, Lately
Improved by Dr. Koehler,
with Ether Spray.
WILLIAM KOEHLER,
DENTIST.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE Southwest corner Front and Yamhill Streets. Up stairs. [illegible] Ethrup & Co's Hair Store.
Returning To this Dr. Richardson's operations with Ether Spray [illegible] entire satisfaction. The [illegible] and operating [illegible] only by [illegible] in the city. These will be [illegible] Dr. Richardson's Ether Spray [illegible] Teeth will be [illegible] Dr. Koehler's Ether Spray [illegible] Dr. Richardson's Apparatus

Well Done.

He [illegible] well who [illegible]
[illegible] were [illegible]
Rather [illegible]
[illegible]
And [illegible]
Rather [illegible]
[illegible]
Where [illegible]
[illegible]
Where the breeze [illegible]
Where [illegible]
Where he [illegible]
Where [illegible]
Where they sing [illegible]
Where the waking [illegible]
Nor he whose [illegible]
Where at times the [illegible]
Shrieking, shakes [illegible]
Still will rave [illegible]
To be heard by [illegible]
There beneath the [illegible]
Tired and [illegible]
Like a child that sleeps the best
On the mother's gentle breast

Beards

WITH A WORD OR TWO ON MUSTACHES.

[From Cassell's English Magazine

The revived custom now pretty general, of wearing a beard, is probably due to the Crimean War, and to the popularity of our army returning victorious and beard. From their camp sign [illegible] when having had neither time nor opportunity amid work in the trenches to shave. The history of the beard is not an uninteresting subject of research, considering the important part it has played in the world. Most likely Tubal Cain [illegible] a good trade in razors. At all events we read of shaving at a very early period as an established custom. Joseph, released from prison, could not think of going before Pharaoh until he had "shaved his beard." Herodotus tells us that the early Egyptians always shaved, and made their slaves follow their example. Yet, with singular inconsistency, these people wore false beards (which accounts for the artificial looking obliquities of rows of tight curls in the Egyptian monuments) as a distinguishing badge of rank. Great personages, kings and gods—were great beards, the former a huge square marsalle of curling tongs, the latter a large cone turned up at the end. Little people had little beards according to their littleness, a small tuft at the extremity of the chin; whilst slaves, who were thought nobody, had, very properly, no beards at all. In their sculpture the Egyptians depict their enemies with clumsy, untidy and contemptible beards. But the Nineveites grew the finest beards of remote antiquity unless their sculptors have exaggerated in Mr. Layard's Nimrud, though perhaps a thought too stiff and formal.

The Hebrews wore hair on their chins, but not on their upper lips, cheeks. This was wise, since in time of grief they had to pluck out the hair, and it would probably be less painful from this part than from the more sensitive sides of the face or lips. They resented an outrage offered to the beard as the most bitter insult possible to enmity. In this they were not singular, most nations having united in a veneration for fine beards. Even to this day there is a certain amount of respect attached to the owner of a long and flowing beard. The Turks would rather be publicly whipped and branded with a hot iron than be shaved, while the Arabs protect their beards as an affair of religious faith, because the Prophet never cut his. Hence a sultan has never known a razor to his head, though he is very particular about shaving his slaves in the seraglio as a token of their servitude.

The beard has been worn as a badge of royalty, of scientific distinction, and of certain professional attainments. The old French kings were great on beards. Some even wore theirs, like the old kings of Persia, knotted with golden thread, and buttoned with gold. Being permitted to touch a king's beard was long held by the Gauls as a pledge of protection, and for a long while the sovereign used to place three hairs of his beard in the seal of his letters in witness of his own hand and claim.

King Robert of France, in the tenth century, used to wear his long white beard in battle displayed over his cuirass; and it is thought of it frequently nerved his flagging troops, and secured him victory over his enemies. Henry the Fourth of France, was [illegible] for his beard. We are told it "gave to the countenance of that prince a majestic dignity, and which ought to serve as a model for that of every great king, as the beard of his illustrious minister should for that of every great statesman." The favorite color was black, turned [illegible] the point; and when Louis the Fourth [illegible] a new mode, the fashion [illegible] it became a signal for beaux of the [illegible] to carry whisker-wax in their pockets, [illegible] with a small comb and brush, where with [illegible] might arrange their moustaches [illegible] the reign of Louis the Thirteenth the extremes of whiskers and beards in Paris was doomed. [illegible] were [illegible] into forms called respectively [illegible], Turkish, Grand-dagger, and finally, Spatter-fasters. This latter term was, as Arte [illegible] says, "ironstrical"; for as the heir to royalty was fairies, it meant the absence of hair. The [illegible] shaved more and more, until the [illegible] of that great national razor, the [illegible].

Peter the Great very nearly caused a general [illegible] by taxing the beards; but when [illegible] to see the shave in the [illegible] shave, or have your beards shaved off," [illegible] of their beards and shaved their faces.

The Turk has always had something to say about [illegible] and the followers have been enjoined [illegible] to wear an air of gravity and patriarchal wisdom to set off their beards. [illegible] this ecclesiastic, it has been led to think that pride lurked behind handsome locks on the chin. The charge of the late Bishop of Rochester against beards caused no little stir in the diocese. The Greek and Roman Church have long been at issue on this very question. At this time of their separation the Romanists laid down stringent rules about shaving, whilst the Greeks retained their old patriarchal practice of beard-wearing, and indeed professed themselves much scandalized at the smooth faced images of the saints in the Romish church. In the middle ages the Romish monks shaved their chins, but the lay brothers did not until admitted into full communion. Prayers are still extant to be used at the [illegible] of consecrating the beard to God when as a distinction was shaven. A similar ceremony used to be observed among the Roman [illegible] who dedicated the products of their first shaving to Jupiter Capitolinus, laying up the hair in a box of silver or gold in the temple of the god. The Tartars waged long and bloody war with the Persians simply because they refused to cut their beards to match the pattern ordered by the Tartar Church, and the old Hebrews trimmed their beards square cornered by the ceremonial law.

Beards have served, too, as professional distinctions, especially in the cases of the priest, the physician, and the philosopher. Fenelon tells us of a priest of Adonis with his beard down to his girdle, and Aaron and his beard is familiar and inseparable. Æsculapius, the physician, with the golden beard, is universally celebrated. Almost all the old philosophers wore long hair on their chins. The Gymnosophists, according to Strabo, were careful to let theirs grow long enough to "captivate" the veneration of beholders, while Socrates was called by a pupil Bearded Master, as a title of respect. Euphrates, a Lacedæmonian sage on being asked why he allowed his snow white beard to attain such a length, replied "that, having my white beard continually before my eyes, I may do nothing unworthy of its whiteness."

The longest beard on record is that of John Mayo, a celebrated German painter, surnamed "John the Bearded," who used to fasten it up in his girdle. Though a very tall man, it reached the ground when loose, so that he could step on it. The Emperor Charles the Fifth used to divert himself by making John stand in the open air among his courtiers, that he might watch the wind make it fly in the faces of the lords.

Of Sir Thomas Moore, it is said that on the scaffold he saved his beard by a joke. The executioner had already lifted the axe to strike when his victim looking up for a moment, exclaimed "At least let me put aside my beard: that has committed no treason, and it would be an injustice to punish it."

Specifics for dyeing the beard of the particular color approved by fashion have been common enough in all ages; but a recipe adopted, the writer is assured, very extensively by possessors of moustaches a shade too red to pass muster, is of too great importance to remain secret from the general public, especially as some reader may be at this moment languishing for the very information. Here is the wrinkle. Take a fresh cabbage leaf, cut out a piece the required shape, and tie up your moustache in it for the night. Next morning it will be several shades darker. By repeating the process you may make your hair as dark as you please. As the quacks say, "This is genuine."

The subject of beards naturally brings one to barbers. It is only so late as 1745 that the barbers were separated from the surgeons by an act of Parliament entitled "An Act for making the Surgeons and Barbers of London two distinct and separate Corporations." Whilst up to a date certainly within the memory of some of us, it was the custom for undergraduates [illegible] once a year at Oxford and Cambridge with the proctors.

It is related of a very peppery military officer, that, entering the shop of a remarkably nervous barber, whose tremulous hands had notched his chin before, he laid down his sword on the table beside him, and threatened to run the barber through the first abrasion of his skin. For a moment the artist's hand trembled more violently than ever, then, as if possessed with a new idea, he seized the officer's nose, and with about three [illegible] and vigorous sweeps of the razor, mowed clean the stubby chin before him. His customer sheathing his sword, asked what sudden reflection had nerved his hand. "This," said the barber, "had I cut you I should have seen the first blood in [illegible] for you had time to use your sword, I would have whisked your head off with the razor" which was so satisfactory to the officer that the barber never shaved him more.

One should not leave the subject of barbers without a word of practical advice. Reader, should you ever want to be shaved in a strange town, don't go to a hairdresser's, pick out the most distinct barber's shop you can find with the orthodox striped pole and get shaved for a penny—a half penny, if possible, for the cheaper the shave the more practice has the barber, and the better it is done.

An inquisitive person once asked Sir Humphrey Davy, "What is the reason that it is so much better to strop your razor immediately after using it?" "Because," replied the philosopher, "you then know how much it wants." If those persons who daily spend a quarter of an hour in scraping away at their chins, would remember Sir Humphrey Davy's remark, and act upon it, they would do their skins a kindness, and learn the first requisite of "easy shaving." This more important, since the diminution in the number of beards this year by year is so rapid that it is becoming doubtful whether the few remaining sharers of the next generation will not have to shave themselves. Perhaps we shall then enter on a period like that described by Cicero, when for four hundred years Rome was without a barber.

This last story is from English history. In 1831, when Ministers rioted with people who should do most for the newly emancipated West Indian slaves, our Government, represented by Lord Howick and Lord Goderich, actually made an Order in Council, directing each negro to be supplied by the State with two razors per annum—and this in defiance of the debate which arose on the question, at which Mr Hume stated that for his part a shilling razor had lasted him for the past twelve years. The razors, however, were sent, and, after they were gone, Lords Howick and Goderich became for the first time aware of the physiological fact that negroes have no beards to shave.

Grant and the President

The New York *Tribune* of February 12th comments as follows on the statements of the members of the Cabinet in regard to the differences between Grant and the President:

The Cabinet officers, who were requested to sustain the President's narrative as to what occurred at a Cabinet meeting, scarcely agree. Wollen writes such a letter as Justice Stanleigh would have written had he been Secretary of the Navy. McCulloch and Randall unequivocally endorse the President, although Randall, much to our surprise, fails to notice that item. Grant acted like a "liar and a sneak," as he so reported to have said at the time. Seward makes a guarded reply. He gives the interesting news that the conversation "was respectful and courteous on both sides," and, alluding to Johnson's narrative, says: "I did not understand General Grant as denying, neither as explicitly admitting, these statements in the form and full extent to which you made them." In other words, the Secretary does not commit himself to the President's story, but doubts it in a diplomatic way. The President concludes by intimating that the General is insubordinate. The General's reply is brief, frank and soldierly. The charge of insubordination he overthrows by showing that while the President gave him a vague and meaningless order, intended to entice him into an infraction of law, the Postmaster General and Secretary of the Treasury directly and officially communicated with the Secretary of War. So ends this business. Johnson comes out of it as one willing to wound, but not afraid to strike, and recalls a story which one of his strongest supporters occasionally tells of him. "The President," this friend is reported as saying, "reminds me of a celebrated fighting cock I used to own. I bought him for his valor and energy. He was a glorious bird, with spurs like arrows, gorgeous feathers, and a lusty, menacing crow such a crow as might alarm a city. Well, I took him to the pit, and had him ready for the contest. He only flapped his wings and crowed, and then backed up into a corner, and stood still. There was no fight in him. He was too cowardly to fight, and too plucky to run away. All he did was crow." We commend this story to the President as the best commentary we can make upon his correspondence with Grant.

James Brooks, the Democratic leader from New York, insists that the ensuing election is to decide whether this is a white man's government—a cool suggestion, truly, when we recollect that this Mr. Brooks is the same who, not many years ago, was the vociferous organ and leader of a party that proposed practically to disfranchise and degrade every white man born in another country!

Minerva Lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F. (German)—Meets every Monday evening at 7½ o'clock in Stark's building, third story, opposite Arrigoni's Hotel. Members of the Order are invited to attend. By order of N G
Portland, March 11th, 1868. dtf

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 7 o'clock in Stark's building, third story opposite Arrigoni's Hotel. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N G
Portland, February 18, 1868 dtf

Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, in Stark's building, third story opposite Arrigoni's Hotel. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N G
Feb 4, 1868 dtf

Portland R. A. C. No. 3.—Regular Convocation on the second Thursday evening of each month at Masonic Hall, No 18 North Front street.
By order of M K H P.

Multnomah Lodge No. 12, I. O. G. T.—Holds Regular Meetings at 7½ o'clock on Saturday evenings of each week. All members in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W C T

Willamette Lodge No. 4, F. & A. M.—Holds its Regular Communications on the first and third Mondays of each month at 7 o'clock P M. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.
By order of W M.

Upper Columbia and Idaho.

NOTICE.

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FROM AND AFTER DEC 10TH, 1867, UNTIL further notice, our rates for FAST FREIGHT will be as follows:

From Portland to Silver City, 40 cents per pound.
" " Idaho City, 47 " "
" " Boise City, 28 " "
" " LaGrande, 18 " "
" " Union, 12 " "
" " Baker, 20 " "

Portland, Dec 16 1867
dec16dtf WELLS FARGO & CO

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Jan16dtf JOHN R. FOSTER & CO

Public Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY VIRTUE of a warrant issued by the Directors of School District No. 1, Multnomah county and State of Oregon, and attached to the delinquent tax roll for the year 1867, commanding me to collect the taxes therein as delinquent I have levied upon, and on the Fourth day of April, A D 1868, will expose for sale, at public auction at the Court House door in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, State of Oregon, so much of the real property described lots and parts of lots as may be necessary to pay the taxes due thereon to said District for the year 1867, together with all costs and charges. Said lands were assessed as the property of the following named persons and described as follows, to wit:

DELINQUENT TAX LIST OF SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 1, FOR THE YEAR 1867

OWNERS NAMES	NO OF BLKS	NO OF LOTS	TAX
Atwood H	109	5	$1 60
"	"	6	12
Buck W P	69	1	"
"	"	2	"
"	"	3	75
"	"	4	"
"	63	undiv'd ½	1 50
"	"	6	2 40
"	"	7	3 15
"	93	ex 60 x 85	1 12
"	"	62 ft 6 in	1 87
"	"	wh'f 4	1 12
"	Couch's Add 3	4	2 62
"	" 20 all		8 75
Brown Samuel	142	4	"
Butler Michael	Couch's Add 47	1	"
Bunor Mahala	247	5	50
"	"	6	"
Brady M	54	7	1 75
"	18	wh'f 4	1 12
Benjamin Joseph	12	4	2 62
"	12	6	3 50
"	8 w 70ft of lot 4	6	3 00
Burtch W S	20	6	5 00
Cunsdale Edward	206	4	"
Cutting Edward	Couch's Add 106	west of 1 HOUSE	"
Cummings, James	on tract marked B, 13,134 sq ft	Chapman's claim	87
Campbell, Angus	on tract marked B, 6,700 sq ft	Chapman's claim	"
Carruthers, Prince estate of	2	1	6 00
" "	7	2	4 00
Cardwell, J R	131	1	"
"	131	2	4 00
"	203	4	2 00
Crapo, Phebe A	183	e½ of lot 3	87
Couch Geo W	136	2	"
Caimbel, Claude	Couch's Add 76	1 2 3 4	50
" "	" " 76	5 6,7,8	"
Cannan, Mary	" " 53	1	87
" "	" " 53	2	"
" "	" " 54	3	"
" "	" " 54	4	1 75
" "	" " 53	5	87
" "	" " 53	6	"
Chapman I A	116	4	1 75
"	117	1	"
"	117	2	"
"	117	3	"
"	110	7	"
"	110	8	"
Crosbie, Helen M	48	3	"
Coombs & Williamson,	210	3	"
"	209	4	"
Casey, Mary D	159	3	"
"	159	4	1 50
Coons, Mary	192	6	"
Coffin, Stephen	127	7	"
" "	102	6 & 7	"
" "	238	3,4,5	"
Dean, G W "	68	7	"
Davis, T M Carruthers Add	29	1&2	"
" " "	30	6	"
Dugger, S B	274	3	"
Dackler, St M	10	5	2 75
"	10	6	"
Dyon Patrick	225 all		"
Flashner, L	51	6	1 25
"	51	7	2 00
Yates, D B	109	2	1 25
"	109	3	"
"	109	4	75
Freeman, Bright Couch's Add	90	5,6,7,8	"
Farnham, Samuel "	28	1	50
Gray, Neely	135	3	2 00
"	115	6	1 25
Gleanon, Thos	115	1	"
Gleanon, Edward	116	2	1 25
Gibson, Edward Couch's Add	20	4	2 00
Heibert, P "	30	8	4 50
Hawthorne, J Capt	91	5&6	5 00
Harbaugh P	134	3	2 00
"	114	4	25
"	114	5	4 75
"	114	6	1 50
"	49	2	2 50
"	69	6	1 50
"	78	w½	75
"	31	6	2 00
Harbaugh & Stitzel, Couch's Add	21	1,2,3&4	5 00
" " "	110	1	62
" " "	110	2,3&4	3 00
" " "	67	5&6	1 50
" " "	38	2&3	75
" " "	27	w½ of 4	50
Less indebtedness total tax	254	6,7	1 00
Hardenberg, P D W	6	2	75
" "	51	3	2 25
" "	20	5	3 00
" "	20	6	3 50
" "	229	7	1 62
Hart, Wm M	131	1,2,3,4&5	1 87
" "	221	6&7	1 25
" "	221	8	"
" "	207	1	62
" "	207	5&6	1 00
Keith, M	69	2	2 00
Knight, J W Couch's Add	90	1,4&5	"
" " "	90	6	75
Kearney, Thos	127	w½ of 3	"
McLaron, H N	123	6	62
McQuaule, Mary	60	w½ of 4	37
Mackey, James, Couch's Add	75	1,6,8,7	2 00
" "	18	8	2 75
Masten L Couch's Add			12
Meyer, Isaac	Y	113x100 ft	12
Masters, A J	14	and 3 5 of 6	3 00
Harnham, P A	178	1	75
"	178	2, 3	1 25
"	178	4, 5	1 50
"	178	6	87
"	178	7	1 37
"	178	8	75
"	118	1	1 37
"	120	2	87
"	120	3	62
"	120	3, 4	50
"	61	5	87
"	61	6	"
"	61	7, 8	1 12
"	53	5	1 75
"	53	6	87
"	53	7	62
"	53	8	50
Chapman I A	116	4	1 00
"	117	1	1 50
"	117	2	1 00
"	110	7	1 12
"	110	8	1 87
Crosbie, Helen M	48	3	1 75
Coombs & Williamson,	210	3	1 00
"	209	4	1 50
Casey, Mary D	159	3	1 37
"	159	4	1 50
Coons, Mary	192	6	87
Coffin, Stephen	127	7	1 12
" "	102	6 & 7	2 50
" "	238	3,4&5	2 62
Dean, G W "	68	7	1 12
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Dugger, S B	274	3	1 00
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